Patented Jan. 30, 1945 2,368,513

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,368,513

ROLLER STIPPLER

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Application June 16, 1941, Serial No. 398,192

3 Claims. (Cl. 41—5.5)

The present invention relates to a roller stippler for stippling painted walls and the like and is particularly useful in removing brush marks from freshly painted surfaces.

In the decorating of walls and ceilings in homes, offices and other buildings it is often desirable to stipple the freshly painted surfaces to remove traces of brush marks made in applying the paint. This stippling makes a more uniform appearance and a more easily cleanable surface as dust and grime cannot cling to streak makes caused by paint brushes.

Despite the many advantages of stippling, it has fallen into disuse in many buildings such as hotels, hospitals, offices, schools and the like because of the methods and apparatus heretofore used to produce the stippled effect. Up until the time of applicant's earlier invention for which Letters Patent No. 2,087,888, issued July 27, 1937, the only satisfactory manner of stippling was the use of a large, heavy, flat brush having long sturdy bristles. This brush was pounded against a painted surface with the bristles down causing holes and peaks in the painted surface and removing the brush marks.

This method and brush had many disadvantages causing stippling to be superseded by other surfaces as mentioned above. It was noisy. The continuous pounding disturbed people in other offices or school rooms. Hospitals and hotels did not like it because of the disturbance to patients and patrons. In the use of a stiffly bristled brush, the bristles penetrated through the paint to the old surface leaving openings which failed to protect the under-surface and formed openings into which dirt and grime could seep making cleaning most difficult.

Continuous pounding opened cracks in the plaster and, if the wall were uneven, shiners or smooth, unstippled spots were left in the painted surface. Because the bristles continuously absorbed paint, the painter had to use valuable time in cleaning excess paint from the brush during the stippling operation.

Prior to applicant's earlier invention several attempts had been made to overcome these disadvantages. Rollers were used with bristles extending outwardly therefrom. These bristles spattered or flickered paint on the woodwork and painter. At times the long bristles stuck together and skidded over the surface erasing paint and causing extra work. Edge lines were evident in finished work.

A principal object of this invention is to provide a stippling means that is relatively inexpensive to manufacture, easily cleaned and whose worn parts may be easily renewed.

A further object is to provide a more efficient stippling roller than those known heretofore.

A still further object is to provide a stippling roller that will leave an unbroken film of paint over the surface painted.

A yet further object of this invention is to provide a stippling device that will stipple corners and leave no edge markings.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a roller stippler embodying the present invention or which may be used in practicing the method;

Fig. 2 is similar to Fig. 1 showing the stippling cover in process of removal;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view through the roller assembly;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the roller stippler cover.

In a preferred embodiment of this invention I use a suction between painted surfaces or utilize the vacuum present in breaking the seal between painted surfaces to bring about the stippling effect without breaking the protective film of paint on the finished surface. This may be done rapidly, efficiently and cleanly through the use of my improved tool designed in the form of a roller having a surface that will absorb only a certain amount of paint and that is sufficiently resilient to make sure that uneven walls, depressions, or high spots will be equally stippled. This stippler is formed with a cylindrical, renewable surface that is easily and inexpensively exchangeable. The edges are so formed that edge lines are prevented.

In use paint is applied in the usual manner to a wall or other surface in quantities to be determined upon depending upon whether a heavy or fine stipple is desired. Another painted surface, such as the surface of my roller, is then applied to the first painted surface and removed in such a manner that the seal between the surfaces is broken without breaking the paint film on the wall. The suction between the painted surfaces will cause the proper stippling effect on the painted wall and all brush marks are obliterated without a disturbing noise or ill effects on the wall itself.

With reference to the embodiment of the roller stippler shown in the drawing, the stippler includes a roller body member 10 having a supporting frame member 12 journaled therein. An operating handle 14 is attached thereto. Preferably for smooth operation bronze bushings 15 and 16 are included for ease and smoothness of operation.

As shown the frame member is substantially L-shaped with a return bent journal 17 supported by the bronze bushings 15 and 16 so that one end 18 of the roller may be free for access into corners or other places where a bifurcated frame would interfere with the wall trim. If the jour-